March 20, Mary Eleanor, at Gibraltar ; 37th, Phinosti Cheriston March 30, Reatern Queen, at Havre; 20th, coat, at Liverpool; Switzerland, coat, at Liverpool; Switzerland, Attala, from Liver-tion Island and Charleston April 1, Attala, from Liver-See St. John, N. R .- March 27, Monteagle, at Liverpool A Beless at South Australia.

The Adolaide.

The Ad and Arr. Feb. 9, Hindon, New York; 2M, Townsend, Bos. th, Hidderd, do. Sid. Feb. 13, Southern Cross; 17th, Cam

pas, shorten.

3. Boston.

3. Boston.

307, Feb. 3.—Sid. Union. 13th, Rossan Vista, Böston.

507, Feb. 22.—Arr. Holland, Boston.

508-51. Helena, Jan. 25, Kate Hastings.

608-51. Helena, Jan. 25, Kate Hastings.

Am. shop Elemor, has put back to Calcutta w

The Catharine Barelay, from Liverpool for Montreal, not ushore the side of Spiaugh, and filled, and a great quantity of the carso is

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE. TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday, April 3, 1852. A sample of Irish beet-root sugar was own in Mineing-lane on Friday, and excited much cost. Specimens were dispatched to America and Continent of Europe. They are at present making

his Ireland at the rate of 30 tuns per week. Archbishop Cullen is at the head of the list of the three Bishops from whom the Pope is to select one to

TXXIId CONGRESS ..... FIRST SESSION.

The SENATE commenced business at 20

minutes past 12.

Mr. COOPER presented a petition from the Printers Union of Philadelphia in favor of a Government Printing Establishment. Also, numerous petitions in favor of a modification of the Tariff, and against the destruction of the Wheeling Bridge, etc.

Mr. Jones presented a petition from an Mr. Jones presented a petition from an favorable property. Complaining of the action of

aged lady in Kentucky, complaining of the action

Mr. MANGUM then addressed the Senate

Mr. Jones presented a perintion from an aged lady in Kentucky, complaining of the action of cease with regard to her debt.

Mr. Margum then addressed the Senate in explanation of his personal position with regard to the Presidential Election, said that he had no speech to make in the ordinary sense of that term, but desired to gresent a few remarks upon points somewhat persona to himself. During the last winter his health had been variable, and he had not participated much in the busises of the Senate, and still less in any intrigues for the Presidency; yet humble as he was, he was the subject of newspaper speculations. Upon this subject he desired to be understood perfectly.

In regard to the next Presidential election, he should very probably stand prepared to support the nominee of the Whig Conventions. He professed to be a party man, and should act upon these principles which he professed. He would do as he was required to do four years ago, That preference implied no dereficition of principle on his part, nor any departure from or modification of the principles that he had steadily maintained for nearly thirty years. If he went in a particular direction, he knew that there were conservatives of what was esteemed the peculiar institutions of the South, who imagined that a man was unfaithful to them if he did not happen to tread in the path indicated by them. He was old enough, if not wise enough, to act upon the suggestions of his own understanding. But wise or unwise, he should probably do so without fear, favor or affection, reward or hope of reward, intimidated by the fear of power, unseduced by the blandishments of fattery. He knew that he differed from the constituency he represented, but not withstanding, but wise or unwise, he should probably do so without fear, favor or affection, reward or hope of reward, intimidated by the fear of power, unseduced by the blandishments of thatery. He knew that he differed from the constituency he represented, but not withstanding, But when the contraction of the pr

nation against the power of an administration waichled in its support 100,000 office-holders and their friends and dependents, amounting to perhaps half a million of persons. He knew if the Administration should unscrupulously use this power it would be almost impossible for Gen. Scott to obtain the nomination. He thought the Administration had a right to expect from him the declaration that he never could suppose the President would use this power unscrupulously, but he sould not say so much for the disposition of some of its friends. On the question of reopening agitation, he desired to express his conviction—he maght almost say his inowledge—that Gen. Scott could present to the country as clean a bill of health as could either the President, Mr. Webster or even Mr. Clay.

He could say that during the pendency of the Compromise bills, and soon after their passage, when men stood in fear and trembling how to proceed, General Scott stood forth unflinchingly and urged their passage and support. He was not prepared to say that the General approved of everything in these acts; very far from it. There was not, he believed, a member of the National Legislature who approved of them in all their details. He (Mr. Mangum) did not approve of everything contained in them. In this General Scott accords more with his opinion on those bills than any other man. He was National in all his feelings, and desired to see no triumph by the North or the South over the other.—But, it was said, there must be a new platform, and that this Compromise should be made part of it; this he opposed. Those acts were passed by a small majority of Southern Whigs and Democrats and a minority of both parties at the North. He saw no reason for this course. There was no territory to be acquired upon which agitation could be renewed. The highest ability was not required to make the best civil governor. It would be unfortunate for the world if it was; particularly for America. Right intentions, a sound heart, firmness of purpose, and a good share of c

After giving Mr. Cass credit for his course on the Committee of Thirteen, he said that in a contest between Gen. Scott and him, (Gen. Cass) the former would come off as victorious as he had done over the enemies of his country at Cherubusco, Chepultepec, and all the other hattle-fields of his country in which he had been engaged. He then repeated the merits and qualities of Gen. Scott, which had induced him to prefer him to the other persons who had been named for the office. His present course was taken disinterestedly. He had nothing to gain by opposing the feelings of the people of North Carolina, whose preference for the present Fresident, he thought, was not more wisely given than it would have been if given for Scott. He once had a great preference for the present Secretary of State, but intervening circumstances had caused a change in his opinion. He was for Scott first; if he could not obtain his nomination he would support, according to the usages of the party, the person nominated, unless he should be satisfied that unfairness had been used, in which case he have how to act. He then referred to the peculiar nature of the people at the North and East, and the facility with which they were led off by issues of all kinds. One of these isms, he contended, had lately proved disastrous to the Whig party in Connecticut and elsewhere. That is used to the first of the same time he would surgest to its friends to keep it out of political influences. Socking pure can succeed if drawn into party politics, and such issus always proved disastrous to the Whig party, and such disasters he considered were by no assess pleasant to labor under.

Mr. Dawson said that as this subject had been introduced he desired to say a word or two in explanation of a position in which he found himself

d been introduced he desired to say a word or two in planation of a position in which he found himself seed by one of the most widely circulated papers of e country. It was The New York Herald. In an edital which appeared in that paper of last Sunday, and the contained much that was truth, was interesting ad admirably written, he was alluded to; and the al-

lusion to him was founded on a mistake. He did not,

lusion to him was founded on a mistake. He did not, as was there stated, attend the cancus, nor engage in the discussions, nor was he under any pledge to abide by its determinations. His position was well known; it had been arowed three years ago. It was known he had declared he could support no one for the Presidency who would not openly, plainly and honestly declare that he will support the Compromise; and he would now declare that he would act with no party in the next election who is not pledged to oppose any further agistsion of the metters embraced in the Compromise. He would not support any man nor act with any party who will not declare, in terms not to be mistaken, a determination to adhere firmly to the finality of the Compromise.

The South has a right to know of the North whether there is to be quiet or not. In the same paper on Tuesday last was an article headed, "The Crises of the Whig party," well written and containing many truths. The altosion to him in this article was also founded on mistake. He did not attend the caucus nor did he discuss anything connected with it. His preference was well known, and in the next election he will be found supporting that man who will be for maintaining the Compromise, whether he be the nominee of a Whig Convention or not; and he would be found acting with that party, whether Whig, or Democratic, or Constitutional Union party, who will sustain and support the Compromise.

Mr. Gwin said that as the Senator from North Carolina says Gen. Scott can produce a clean bill of fore Eugenbert of health as the present President. I

Mr. Gwin said that as the Senator from North Carolina says Gen. Scott can produce a clean bill of fore [laughter] of health as the present President. I want to know if he can say by authority that General Scott is in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law, and will execute it as President Fillmore has done? Will he preserve the passed without modification or repeal?

Mr. Mangum said that he had had no

MI. MANGUM Said that he had had he conversations with General Scott since the time when the Omnibus was pending. General Scott then supported the Compromise. He would not go about to sak a letter from the gentleman. The experience of the Kane letter should satisfy the Whig party that no such means should be resorted to.

Mr. Gwin said that the answer was as he

expected. The Hon Senator had no authority from Gen. Scott to say he would execute the Fugitive Slave Law, in the same manner that President Filimore had done, nor that he would oppose its repeal or modifica-

Mr. MANGUM said that no President Mr. MANGUM said that he resident would be elected unless some perjured wretch, who would not support all the laws of the United States. If he were to obtain such a pledge from Gen. Scott as the gentleman required, would the Hon. Senator vote for him! He knew that the Senator would not, nor would any of that party; and they ought not to concern themselves so much in matters which did not concern them.

Mr. Gwin said that if the nomines of the Democratic Convention should refuse to pledge himself in writing, to execute the Fugitive Slave Law, he would not vote for him.

of vote for him.

The subject then dropped.

LABORER'S PAY.

Mr. HALE here moved to take up the resolution for the relief of laborers on the Capitol. Lost. Yeas 14, Nays 29.

The French Spoliation bill was next Mr. Bradbury advocated the passage

Mr. Borland's amendment striking out

he limitation of the appropriation to five millions, was considered and negatived. Mr. Dodge (Iowa) moved an amendment providing that those claims should be paid out of such surplus as shall annually remain in the Treasury after paying the current appropriations, private claims and appropriations for the improvement of the western waters. Lost. Yeas 5, Nays 29.

After a somewhat lengthy debate the

bill was ordered to be engrossed. Yeas 26, Nays 10,
YEAS-Mesers, Badger, Bayard, Borland, Bradbury, Clark,
Cooper, Davis, Dawson, Downs, Fish, Geyer, Hale, Hamlin,
James, Mallory, Mangam, Miller, Morton, Seward, Shields,
Smith, Spurance, Sumner, Underwood, Upham, Wade.
NAYS-Mesers, Adams, Atchison, Brodhead, Chase, Dodge
of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Hunter, King, Walker. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The SPEAKER stated the first business to be on the motion made yesterday by Mr. Polk, to lay on the table the report from the Committee on Printing ne report from the Committee on Printing, is the reasons for taking the work away from tor (Hamilton) and giving it to the *Union* and

the contractor (Hammon) and the Contractor (Hammon) and the Republican newspapers.

On motion of Mr. Brown (Miss., Loco)

On motion of Mr. Brown (Miss., Loco)

Mr. CLINGMAN (N. C., Whig) proceeded Mr. CLINGMAN (N. C., Whig) proceeded to address the House, (Mr. Polk having withdrawn his motion to lay on the table.) He had conceived that the Committe eon Printing had gone beyond their authority, as they had not taken the next lowest bid, but that it was obvious the motive was to provide for Donelson & Armstrong. When Mr. Rives's bid was taken to govern the prices, why was not Rives, who was the next lowest bidder, selected? The friends of The Union newspaper found that they could not secure the printing for that establishment unless they associated The Republic with it. When the Patent Office was robbed there were two or three accomplices. Do you suppose that the robber who conceived the theft proposed to divide the plunder merely out of a feeling of generosity. The Committee had no right to contract with printers other than Hamilton while the contract system is the law of the land.

ton while the contract system is the law of the land.

Mr. HAVEN (N. Y., Whig) interrupted the gentleman, and said the question simply was, Are the House and Country satisfied with the present manner of Public Printing. The Committee are not, and the second section of the act of 1846 authorized them to make other arrangements.

Mr. CLINGMAN resumed. The Committee are anxious to shift their dilemma on the House. It the Committee were satisfied there was a violation of the contract they should have reported the fact to the

Mr. HAVEN-The law requires other

Mr. CLINGMAN maintained that the Mr. CLINGMAN maintained that the Committee have not properly construed the law. Everybody knows that there was a powerful outside pressure to take care of Donelson & Armstrong and others, and it has been intimated that they should have the work because they had rendered important services in fighting for the maintenance of the confederacies of the States and against the ultras.

Mr. Polk (Tenn., Loco) said he could not permit the charge to be made without the whole

MI. FOLK (Tenn., Loco) said he could not permit the charge to be made without the whole truth coming to light. He asked any member of the Committee whether Donelson & Armatrong, or Gideon & Co. made any proposition to get the public printing. If these men, of whom the gentleman from North-Carolina is one, have come to fight brow to brow and bosom to bosom, he would ask him if the Editor of The Southern Press did not propose to the Committee to divide with him the spoils, and could not get it.

Mr. CLINGMAN replied that he did not know anything about that.

Mr. Polk—I hope you will let the gen-

tleman from Kentucky state the fact.

Mr. CLINGMAN remarked that he did not

care if the opinion of the editor of The Southern Press did apply, but the gentleman from Indiana said that he did not, as the representative of The Southern Press.

Mr. Gorman (Ind., Loco)—I simply said yesterday that that editor made no proposition to me.

Mr. CLINGMAN concluded his remarks by saying that if the contract system cannot be carried out let Congress try a National Printing Office. He depre-cated the connection of public printing with a partizan

Mr. Jones (Tenn., Loco) stated the reasons which would influence him in voting to lay the whole matter on the table, and incidentally he opposed a Printing Bureau and alluded to the fact that every district represented in Congress has a newspaper, except the Accomac, in Virginia. This called up

Mr. BAYLY, (Va. Loco) who begged to

MI. BAYLY, (Va. Loco) who begged to explain, and said there are twelve counties in my district, and not a single newspaper in it. I am most happy to admit the fact, [Laughter.] We have no large towns, and I regard as a nuisance a village press, and the reason why one cannot live in my district is, the people are well educated and thrifty, and prefer to take city papers well edited, to the miserable little village papers. I will lay a wager—

Voices-That's not in order. [Laugh-

Mr. B .- Well, i'll venture to assert the

Voice-That will do.

Mr. BAYLY-That there are more numbers of The Intelligencer, and Union, and Enquirer, and Whig subscribed for in that district than in any other represented on this floor.

Mr. Jones (Tenn.) resumed and spoke

in favor of Donelson & Armstrong, and vouched for their democracy, patriotism and general character, en-tering somewhat into their history. He thought that each House should elect its own printer, and said that he would cheerfully vote for Donelson & Armstrong as

Mr. Firch (Ind., Loco) opposed the ac Mr. Fittch (Ind., Loco) opposed the ac-tion of the Committee on Printing, and among his ob-jections was one, that an arrangement was made for the printing with party editors, while the contract is in locce; and the views of one of which parties, the Whig Republic, are adverse to three-fifths of the members of Congress, the Democratic portion. He did not wish hereafter to be called upon to defend such a course as that to which the Democratic party have always been opposed.

Mr. STANTON (Ky., Loco) defended the MIr. STANTON (Ky., Loco) defended the cause of the Printing Committee and denied that there was a coalition formed; if any attempt was made to form one it was from Southern men. Mr. Elwood Fisher of The Southern Press proposed to him that an asrangement be made to give him and the Editors of The Union the printing, for the reason that it would produce a union setween the Southern Democrats and the Compromise Democrats. He (Mr. Stanton) told him frankly that such an arrangement could not be made, and Mr. Fisher subsequently resorted to threats and said, "If you do not put me in the arrangement, the whole Southern section

Mr. WOODWARD (S. C., Loco) said he supposed it would not be imagined that any other States' Rights man would go further than himself, and he wished to remark that he did not know of a solitary States' Rights man who has taken any part in behalf of The Southern Press, or one solitary States' Rights man who would vote for a partizan editor.

Mr. STANTON acquitted the gentleman,

and all other Southern or States' Rights men from any participation in the attempt to form such a combination. Mr. STANTON said that Fisher had the

conversation with him in the rotunda of the Capitol.

Mr. WOODWARD said that it was Fish-Mr. STANTON remarked that the first

attack on the Committee appeared in The Southern Press, and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Brown) yeaterday seemed to indorse what The Southern Press said, and amounted to a similar threat.

Mr. Brown explained that the remarks which he made were by way of argument, and the tenor of them was that if a portion of the Southern people were to be proscribed because of their opinion, their votes could not be counted on in the Presidential elec-

Mr. FREEMAN (Miss., Loco) wished to

know what party in Mississippi The Southern Press re-presents!
Mr. Brown replied, those Democrats who patronize it and believe in its sentiments, and if they are to be proscribed for their opinions, they will

Mr. FREEMAN-Then I am to under-

stand The Southern Press is not the organ of any organ-ized party in that State.

Mr. Brown replied that The Southern Press was established by a large number of Congress men, some of whom are leading members of the Union

Mr. FREEMAN expressed the opinion that the number of patrons of that paper in Mississippi is ex-ceedingly small.

Mr. STANTON then stated the reasons why the Printing Committee had made arrangements with The Union and The Republic.

Mr. PARKER (Ind., Whig) examined

the law governing the printing; insisting that the House had involved themselves in needless difficulties, as the statute placed the matter remedying delay and neglect on the part of the contractor, in the hands of the Printing Committee, who have performed their duty. He moved to lay the whole subject on the table; pending which, the House adjourned. NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANT, Thursday, April 15.

The House resolution for the adjournment of the Legislature was amended by fixing upon 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and was then adopted.

Mr. Pierce asked when the Anti-Rent ould be reported.

Mr. VANDERBILT said he had not been The subject dropped—the Senate refus-

ing to receive a resolution directing the Committee to re-port the bill forthwith.

The Canal Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the petition to close the Canal Locks on the Sabbath. Mr. VAN SCHOONHOVEN called for the

eport of the Judiciary Committee on the Emigration The Judiciary Committee replied that they were not prepared to recommend the Senate to reject the amendments made by the House; many of them were very important, but they were drawn in so crude a shape they might produce more mischief than good.

After further debate the matter dropped,

no report being made.

Mr. Cooley called up the question of

privilege arising out of certain difficulties in Executive business, and moved that the Select Committee prosecute the inquiry during the recess. Laid on the table.

The Governor returned the bill for the The Governor returned the bir for the relief of the Trustees of the German Missionary Church of Buffalo; also the bill to incorporate the American Geographical and Statistical Society of New-York; also the bill to continue the Presbyterian Society of Stephentown—with a message that the relief sought could be obtained by general law. The message is under debate.

The vote was then taken, and the bill declared lost. Ayes 2, (Messrs. Clark and Wark,) noes

The same result was arrived at on the Mr. ELWAIN offered a resolution restrict-

ing speeches of any member to five minutes.

Afternoon Session. Mr. TABER moved to lay on the table the order of motions, &c. Carried.
THIRD BEADING OF BILLS.

The following bills were passed, unless therwise stated:
To amend the act authorizing the busi-

ess of Banking. It cuts up the Backwood Bank.
Relative to the Union Cemetery in Bush-To authorize the Mayor, &c. of New-

York to issue Assessment Bonds.

Concerning passengers arriving at New-York; the public health, &c.
To restore the office of Physician of Ma-

rine, and define and separate his duties and those of the Health Officer. Laid on the table: 17 to 10. Relative to the Emanuel Corporation of New-York.
To authorize the Trustees of the 2d-st.

Methodist Episcopal Church, in New-York, to hold cer-To ascertain the number and the resiences of the idiots in this State.

To incorporate the Panama Water Com-

To incorporate the Mariners' Saving In-

tution in New-York.
To establish the Fire Limits, and for the ore effectual prevention of fires, in the City of Brook-

To incorporate the New-York Exporting Company, for mining purposes. Recess to 7 1-2, P. M.

Evening Session.
BILLS PASSED.
In relation to the City Judge and Police
Justices in the City of New-York.
To amend the Charter of Columbia

In relation to the Carter property held by John V. L. Pruyn.
At 12 o'clock, after a long debate, the

ubdivisions containing the appropriations to the Dis-lensaries were stricken out.

The appropriation of \$500 to the Ap-prentices' Library, in New-York, was rejected, as were all the appropriations for which there are not existing

Most of these will be added to the sup-

At 1 o'clock the Senate were still on the

Supply, with no prospect of closing the debate.

In relation to the Marine and Police Courts of New-York.
The Annual Appropriation bill for 1852 vas then taken up in Committee. ASSEMBLY.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the adjournment resolution on Tuesday at 4 P.M.

The Senate resolution for the appointment of a Commissioner for the Seneca Indians was taken up.

The question was taken on the resolution

and the same was lost—Ayes 10, Noes 75.
SUPPLY BILL.
The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. A. CHAMBERLIN in the chair, on the Supply

Mr. Cushing moved a copy of the Colomial History be voted to the members.

Mr Van Santvoort moved to strike out

800 each for the clerks of the Senate, and insert \$2,550 Mr. VAN SANTYOORD said that the stat-

utes provided that the Clerk of the Assembly shall receive \$1,800, out of which he is to pay his deputies. The supply bill gave him this, or \$18 per day, and the four clerks \$800 each with \$400 for extra engrossing. He moved to amend by substituting \$3,400 for all, or over \$3 per day for each. Mr. Lake moved to reduce the extra

compensation to the Sergeant-at-Arms and Assistantifrom \$60 to \$30. Mr. HUMPHREY moved \$20 each extra

for Postmaster, Janitor and Doorkeepers. Carried. Mr. HATFIELD moved \$40 extra for Post Master. Lost.
Mr. CLARK moved a further extra allowance to Mr. Chamberlain, one of the Door Keepers, for his extra faithfulness. Carried. Mr. Johnson moved \$10 further extra

for Post Master. Carried.
Various other minoritems were amended. The item of \$2,000 for the Ballston Law

School being under consideration, Mr. BLAKE moved \$4,000 each for Roch-

Mr. BRADLEY moved \$4,000 for Mc-

Mr. LAKE withdrew his amendment, and

oved to strike out the appropriation of \$2,000 for the Mr. Copeland moved an amendment, as follows: Roehister University, \$4,000; Genesee College, \$4,000; Madison University, \$3,000; Geneva College, \$1,000; Albany University, \$4,000; St. John's College, \$3,000; Hamilton College, \$1,000; University of New-York, \$1,000. This amendment was lost.

Tork, \$1,000. This amendment was lost.

The motion to strike out the \$2,000 for the Law School was carried.

Mr. Monroe moved to insert an item for

the 1st Regiment of New York Yolunteers in the Mexi-can War, \$45,000 for deficiency of last year. This motion was lost. Mr. Underwood moved to insert as fol-

lows: Traveling expenses of each of the Canal Com-missioners for 1852, \$500, and \$300 each for 1851, to cover deficiencies.

The motion was carried.

The Committee rose and reported pro-

The Governor returned the bill to extend the charter of the Unadilla Bridge Company with his objections. Recess.

Afternoon Session.
The Assembly in Committe of the Whole wined the consideration of the Supply bill.

Mr. Monroe moved for \$15,000 for the

New York Volunteers. Lost.
The Committee, on motion of Mr. Hum-Mr. Monroe renewed his motion for

\$15,000 for the New-York Volunteers. Carried: Ayes, The report of the Committee was then

agreed to, and the Bill was read a third time and passed; Ayes, 71, Nays, 11. Mr. HURLBUT reported complete the bill reduce the half mill tax. Passed. It reduces the tax ¼ mill. Recess to 7½.

The Militia Bill was called up, debated

Mr. Underwood moved the appointment

District Conventions in Ohio. Cincinnati, Wednesday, April 14, 1852.

District Conventions to nominate Delegates to the National Convention were held to-day throughout Ohio. In this District strong Scott resolu-tions were adopted by 80 Yeas to 9 Nays. A Scott Del-egate was elected.

The Great Coal Monopoly.

Baltimore, Thursday, April 15, 1852. The Cumberland Coal and Iron Compa The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, recently chartered by the Legislature of Maryland, has to-day effected a large reduction on the transportation of their coals. The Baltimore and Ohio Rallroad Company have reduced the charge for transporting from Cumberland to the wharves in Baltimore to \$1.75 per tun. This reduction, it is believed, insures the delivery of coal aftest at prices which will command almost an unlimited market. A similar reduction on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, from Cumberland to Alexandria, will of course follow, which, together with the enormous cash working capital of the Company, (which exceeds \$1,000,000,) will constitute the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company a rival that may be apprehended by the mammoth Anthracite Companies of New-York and Pennsylvania.

mammoth Anthracite Companies of New Tork Sylvania.

The C. C. & I. Co. have contracted to give regular employment to one hundred cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, per day, and lines of canal barges are being established, which will convey coal through the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, from Baltimore to Philadelphia, for 60 to 70 cents per tun, and through the Dhlaware and Raritan Canal to New-York, for from \$1 to \$1 25 per tun.

The Recent Poisoning Case at Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh, Friday, April 14, 1852.

The recent poisoning case continues to excite much stention in this city. At the instance of the Mayor, the bodies of three of the Cuthbert children have been exhumed, and a Coroner's Jury have again investigated the sad occurrence. The appearance of the bodies indicate arsenic, and developments recently made attach suspicion to Cauley.

The Jury have adjournad until the contents of the stomach can be analized.

A public meeting is to be holden here this afternoon, for the relief of the sufferers of the late fire at Chillicothe, Ohio. PITTSBURGH, Friday, April 14, 1852.

Marine Disasters.

Boston, Thursday, April 15, 1852.

A ship belonging to Newburyport is ashore on Peaked Hill Bar, Cape Cod, supposed to be the Inez, from Mobile for Boston.

A bark, sugar laden, is ashore near Race Point, probably the Br. bark Queen, from Matanzas.

An English schooner is ashore inside of Race Point. The schr. Andrews, from Calais for Middletown, Ct., anchored off Cohasset Rock, in the gale of Tuesday, and cut away her masts to prevent going on shore. She rigged jury-masts and preceded.

The Great Property Case in New-Orleans BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 15, 1852. The New-Orleans mail came through this The New-Orleans mall came through this morning. I see by The Picayane that a suit has been brought in New-Orleans, by Bishop Kenrick, late of Philadelphia, and now Aachbishop at Baltimore, as the heirs of Mr. Campbell, iate of Germantown, Penn., and the heirs of the late Mrs. Caroline Clark, wife of John Barnes of Philadeldhia, to recover the immense estate of Daniel Clark, deceased, lately claimed by Mrs. Mary Clark, the widow of Gen. Gaines. Several other similar are being brought by different heirs, which will

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 15, 1852.

A number of valuable papers have been destroyed by the fire. The Court Archives are also slightly defaced.

The Steamship Falcon.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 14, 1852.

The steamship Falcon sailed to-day for

Freshet at Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 15, 1852.

The heavy rain of last night and this morning, and the snow storm of this afternoon, has pro-duced a freshet in the river, and the docks are under

Markets....Reported by Telegraph.

New-Obleans, Wednesday, April 14—Noon.
A rain storm this morning interrupted business. The sales of Corron to noon were only 2,000 bales, at steady prices. The increase in the receipts at all the southern ports, according to The Price Current, is 507,000 bales over last year.

CITY ITEMS.

CHANCE FOR ADVERTISERS .- The issue of another four-page Supplement to-morrow morning will afford us space to do that justice to our advertising friends which we are often obliged in a great degree to friends which we are often obliged in a great degree to deny. Our columns during the week have shown that a new and conspicuous type is duly appreciated by the advertising public, whose notices we are now enabled to place before the reader in a style which is certainly unsurpassed by any other paper in the country. Our daily edition of Saturday is read (on Saturday and Sunday) by more than a hundred thousand citizens, nearly all of that very class of persons whom business men most desire to reach.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY .- The Society will hold its first semi-annual Exhibition on sday, Thursday and Friday, the 9th, 10th and 11th of June, at the Grand Banquet Saloon, Metropoli-tan Hall, at the close of which a Floral Fete will be giv-en by Mr. Harding, to the pupils of our Ward and Pub-lic Schools.

We understand that Ex-Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, and Hon. PRESLEY EWING, of Kentucky, will address the Whigs of this City on National Politics, at the large room in the Broadway House, this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

The third annivery of the "Clinton Union" of the Mercantile Library Association will be celebrated at Hope Chapel, Broadway, this evening, at 74 o'clock. We see that the New-Orleans Ser-

enaders are about to move from the Society Library to Metropolitan Hall, THE BOILER EXPLOSION .- An investigation relative to the recent explosion of the boiler in the

Sugar Refinery of Howell & King in Duane-st., and an

inquisition upon the bodies of the three individuals who

inquisition upon the bodies of the three individuals who were killed by the explosion, was held yesterday before Coroner Ives. The following testimony was adduced:

Michael-Bresnan of No. 223 West-Sixteenth-street, sworm: Ham a boiler-maker; assisted in making the boiler in question; it was made in the foundry of Hang & Delamater; it had been in use a year last April or May; the boiler was well made and as good from was used in its construction as any I have ever worked; I have been at the business about 7 years; am acquainted with Henry Afflick, and believe he is Chief Engineer, the cause of the fine collapsing was, in my opinion, on account there not being sufficient water in the boiler, I judge so from of what I have heard, that when a boiler bursts from want of

valve; it is the duty of the engineer to know, either by the boiler.

James Cunningham, sworn—I have been a practical engineer for about 28 years; I have seen the boiler in question; there is no indication of the want of water in the boiler; I examined the empty valve; it stuck in its seat from some cause; I discovered no appearances of molasses; it appeared to have been worked upon since the explosion; I think it must have taken at least a pressure of 200 pounds to have produced the explosion; it appeared to me that the valve has stuck in the hole; I think that molasses getting all around the valve and with the heat of the boiler hardening the same, it might reast the pressure of 200 pounds, and have caused the explosion; it was the duty of the engineer to have known the condition of the valve; in my opinion the cause of the explosion was the resistance of the valve, but what occasioned it I cannot any; the valve could not have been in good working order; the length of the boiler, I am told, is 20 feet.

Win Browning, sworn—Says, I am a founder by profession; have examined the boiler in question; I do not think there was sufficient water in it, yet the cause of the disaster was the extreme pressure of steam; had the valve been in good working order I think it would have carried off the steam and thus prevented the disaster.

Henry Affick, sworn—Said I am chief engineer for Howell, King & Co.; have been in their employ for two years, and have seen engines only during that time; the engine was stopped on the Saturday night previous to the explosion; on the forencon of Saturday I examined the safety valves and found them all right; on Sunday evening I ordered the water through the sunday of the water of the septon of the following the same of the carmined the valve and found them all right; on Sunday evening I ordered the water the boiler which exploded had sufficient water in it or not; molasses frequently dripped down mixed with bone black; I examined the valve and found them all right; on Sunday evening I orde

Verdict:
We find that Alex. McBride, Edward Doran and Michael
We find that Alex. McBride, Edward Doran and Michael

We find that Alex. McBride, Edward Doran and Michael Murphy came to their deaths by scalds received on the morning of the 12th inst., from the collapsing of a steam-boiler in the sugar-refinery of Howell, King & Co., but from the conficting character of the testimony, the Jury cannot come to a satisfactory conclusion in their own minds as to the real cause of the disaster, nor are they propared to censure the engineer, who was on duty at the time of the accident, for the want of a proper degree of caution and care. The jury, however, are decidedly of the opinion that the boiler is question was of good material and well built, and entirely competent to bear the amount of pressure it was designed to sustain.

sustain.

Signed—Geo. Deimming, J. H. Brown, Wm. R. Tracy, I. Collins, John D. Poe, Edward Bissell.

The ages and places of nativity of the deceased, wery as follows: Michael Murphy, 43 years, a native of Ireland; Edward Doran, 23 years of age, a native of Ireland; Alexander McBride, 40 years of age, a native of

COURT CALENDAR-This Day .- Com-MON PLEAS.—Part I.—Nos. 329, 351, 357, 339, 383, 365, 363, 371, 373, 375, 377, 381, 383, 397, 391, 398, Part II—Nos. 420, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 459, 452, 454, 456, 450, 422, 454, 469, 470. SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 7, 192, 199, 22, 56, 221, 224, 235, 271, 223, 239, 25, 73, 81, 206, 72, 24, 246, 248, 250, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 264, 255, 266, 237, 268, 250, 267, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275.

Nature is ever changing, and Time at ever marring the bloom of beauty and of prine; but Art has the power to arrest in a great degree these efforts of destruction. You have a child, or a friend, whom you dearly love; or you have a mother or a wife who loves you; then lose not a moment in securing likenesses of them or of yourself, for in an hour one or all may pass away and leave no memorial behind except regret. The best likenesses are to be had only at Roor's, No. 363 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Gulliver was pegged down to the earth by creatures six inches high. It won't do to despise things because they're small. Millions of bedbugs and roaches will soon be pegging away at our flesh or scouring through our offices and pantries, unless we charge upon them with Lyon's Magnetic Powders, just reduced to 25 cents per canister to meet the emergency. The Magnetic Pills for destroying vernin have also been cut down to the same figure—25 cents per box. All who use them will exclaim, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." Principal dépôt No. 424 Broadway.

RICH SPRING GOODS.—We would advise RICH SPRING GOODS.—We would advise all our female friends and acquaintances who are in want of a rich Crape Shawl, of the newest style of a spring Dress, to visit Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st. It is a rtainly the cheapest store in the City, and the quality of the goods are fully equal to any store in Broadway. Who could object to paying \$3 for a rich Crape Shawl worth at least \$14, or a rich Broade Silk, 75 cents per yard, worth 9/ and 10/; also, a rich black Gro de Rhin Silks valued at 9/ per yard, is centainly reasonable at 6/. Rest assured, taidies, either of the above goods can be obtained in any quantity, at the above prices, at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

FINE ARTS-DAGUERREOTYPES IN OIL. —Specimens of this new art can be seen at the Plumbe National Gallery, No. 251 Broadway. Portraits, Minis-tures and Daguerreotypes copied to the life.

NIBLO'S.—To-night the attractive Caroline Rousse, who has acted her great part in "Le Diable a Quatre" to such crowded houses, will again delight the visitors to Niblo's, assisted by her beautiful sisters.

H. T. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.-We call attention to the sale of rich Furniture, Horses, Call-riages, &c., at the house head of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, near Williamsburgh line postponed to Saturday, 17th inst. See advertisement.

IT In publishing the subjoined state-

ment, we deem it only proper to state that we have very high testimonials as to the respectability and reliability of A CARD .- My name, and that of Mr

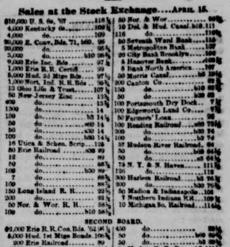
A CARD.—My name, and that of Mr. Cerwine, U. S. Consul at Panama, having been connected with alleged frauds in the sale of tickets for California by Mr. George E. Hamilton, justice to the public and to myself calls for a statement of the facts so far as we are concerned. Mr. Hamilton on the 9th of March contracted, through two other persons, for the sceamer Reindeer, then being built at Philadelphia, and paid \$10,000 in cash toward the purchase. He then advertised her to sail for San Francisco on the lat of April, and afterward on the 15th.

Mr. Hamilton at that time was indebted to the firm of Corwine, Brother & Co., of whom the Consul at Panama is a partner, and I am agent in this city, to the amount of \$23,500 for passages from Panama to San Francisco; and the firm relied upon the receipts from the steamer Reindeer for payment of this debt. The sum of \$6,500 had already been received by Hamilton from the sale of tickets, and paid to rie, as their sgent, toward the discharge of his indebtedness.

On the 8th inst. I accertained that the second payment on account of the purchase of the steamer had not been made by Hamilton, as agreed upon. The builder of the steames had not been made by Paurchase account the next day, he should sell the stramer at anction. In order to secure the firm of Corwine, Brother & Co., and to save the \$10,000 already paid, I advanced the \$5,000 required, and had the steamer transferred to me for the benefit of the firm. I had forbidden the sale of say more tickets, the moment that I learned from the builder she would not be ready for sea at the time specified.

It will be seen from this statement of facts, which will be I had a gone it and the relief I pay or that firm, are at which I am agent; and that relief I pay or that firm, are at which I am agent; and that relief I pay or that firm, are at which I am agent; and that relief I pay or that firm, or a which I am agent; and that relief I pay or that firm of which I also agents and the steamer facindeer.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.



PHILADELPHIA SALES OF STOCKS, Thursd April 18.—First Board—10 Fens. R. R., 44%; 112 da., 45; 6 Bant, 38; 8 N. O. Gas, 112; 83,729 Camdee and Ambor R. P. 70, 96; \$100 Fens. 6s. 10%; 30,720 Island R. R., 118; 120 is Canal, 19%; 85,000 Rending R. R. Mort. 6s, 34, 85%.

The Stock Market was inactive and rather heavy to-day at the First Board, excepting for New-Jersey Zinc, which was very active and advanced ment of 25c. \* share. At the Second Board there was but little stock on the market, and it sold at 13%. Brief in the morning was quiet at 88%; Reading, 74; Nor wich, 58% : Hudson River, 6414 : Canton, 81%, &c., with wich, 38-8; Hulson River, 64-9; Canton, 81-8, 40c, win moderate sales. At the Second Board there was a large and unexpected activity in Eric, of which 4,000 shares were sold at 89-28-34, showing an advance of \$20 cent. It was afterward offered at 8036. The attempts tion of operators was mainly occupied by Eric, and sales of other Stocks were light but at full prices. There was a fair demand for Government and State Stock and Railroad Bonds, at steady prices. The supply of Gor ernment and State Stocks is small.

In Sterling there is but little doing, and the market is unchanged. The rates are 8% 39%, the latter for Bankers' signatures. France, 5.2535.20. The supply of bills is good. In Freights there is but little doing, and

the market is unchanged. To Liverpool 1,000 or 1,500

bales Cotton, 3 16d. 27-32d.; Flour, 15d.; 1,000 bush Corn, about 3%d.; Dead Weight, 15/2017/6. To London, Flour 18d. Two vessels were engaged to load Rye for Germany, at 7d. A bark was also taken up to load lumber at Wilmington for Porto Rico, at \$4, and Sugar and Molasses home, at 40c. and \$3, port charges paid. To Havre, Cotton, Igc. To Antwerpt, Bres The business in Railroad Bonds is not se

active as it was. There is still a fair demand, but most of the first-class loans which were on the market have been exhausted or are held above the limits of the Land Warrants are firm and not very

plenty. They are selling at \$118 @ \$125 \$7 160 acres.

The Uncurrent Money dealers are very quiet and rates are without change. The amount of currency appearing in the street is quite moderate. Notwithstanding that Lake navigation ns continued closed and that the line is not yet finished to Chicago, the earnings of the Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana Roads for March were quite large.—

The receipts of the former and such portion of the lat as is being operated, were-Passengers \$21,106 54 Preight 17,090 56 

In another column Mr. Simeon Draper In another column Mr. Simeon Drapes, advertises for sale at auction on the 13th May next four hundred thousand dollars of the first Mortgage Bonds of the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad Co., being issued for the purpose of completing the construction of the Road. This work extends from Painted Port on the Eric Road to Buffalo, about 135 miles, and it runs through one of the most flourishing portions of the State, taking in its route Avon and Batavia, according to the exhib of the Company. The stock subscribed is \$1,400,000. ald up \$400,508. Expended on the Road, Further calls of \$500,000 have been made for the present season. The grading, masonry and bridging of 45 miles from Corning to the Livingston County line is compi and twenty-five miles of iron laid. The remaining miles it is thought will be finished and the whole in oper-ation by the 30th inst. The next section to Batavia is under contract and considerable work done. The cost of the first division of 45 miles was \$461,352, which com-pletes the road ready for use. The total cost of the road estimated, fully equipped at \$1,942,778, or \$14,467 per mile. The entire issue of Bonds under the mortgage is limited to a million, or so many and no more as may be required to complete and equip the road. The net earnings of the Road are estimated at \$321,000, or 16 per cent on the cost. At Corning this Road connects with the Corning and Blossburg Road, which extends into the iron, coal and lumber regions of Pennsylvania. Corning is at the head of navigation on the Chemung Canal.

We understand that a semi-monthly line We understand that a semi-monthly of steamers will commence plying between New-Or-leans and San Juan de Nicaragua on the 1st of June. It will consist of the steamers Daniel Webster, now of the line between New-York and San Juan, and the Pampero. The latter has been refitted and lengthened thirty foot. The latter has been refitted and lengthened thirty foot.

A new steamer will shortly be completed in this City to ply between here and San Juan. There are now nine steamers on the Nicaragus route, and the Pioneer will soon be on the Pacific side, making ten. They are the Northern Light, Prometheus, Daniel Webster and Brother Jonathan on the Atlantic, and the Monumental City, Independence, S. S. Lewis, Pacific, Pioneer and New-Orleans on the Pacific. The Transit Co. have six boats on their portion of the route, viz: the Central America, Sir Henry L. Bulwer, John M. Clayton, Jos. L. White, E. H. Miller, Director, and another not name which will be on the route. Capt. Vanderbilt is on the Isthmus looking after the interests of this great enterprize, and Com. Vanderbilt, it is understood, will go out soon on the same business.

just made their appearance. The bills are undoubtedly impressions from the genuine plate, but the signatures of the Register, President and Acting Cashier are forgeries. They bear date of January, 1852, and purport to be signed by E. Westerlo and H. Boyd as Register, John Townsend President, and Andrew White, A. Cashier In the Pennsylvania Legislature a bill

Very dangerous counterfeits of the one,

two and three dollar notes of the Bank of Albany have

has been introduced to appoint three receivers and au-ditors to wind up the old Bank of the United States, by which a saving of \$80,000 yearly expenses of the various. trusts will be discontinued. At Philadelphia money continues easy.

and the rate of interest rather tends downward. Good three and four months' paper is readily negotiated at 6 \$\psi\$ cent., and some loans have been effected at lower The revenue of the Baltimore and Ohio

Railroad for the month of March, has been \$150,236 58; of which, \$119,098 26 were from the Main Stem, and \$31,138 32 from the Washington branch. The St. Louis Intelligencer speaks of

very large shipments of corn making in the Michigan and Illinois Canal, just opening, for Chicago, to come thence to the eastern markets. A very large quantity has been brought down from the upper part of the IBI-nois River. At Peoria there are 150,000 bushels, 150,000 more at Pekin, and 12,000@15,000 at Wesley City, all destined to pass to the north. Chicago merchants is advanced 20 cents per bushel on them. Though [Continued on Eights 5